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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. TRAIN, Business Manager.
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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sel-ect Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1871. NO. 94.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 27.—A bulletin to-day reports that the Prince of Wales passed a quiet night, but that his convalescence is retarded by a painful affection above the left hip, accompanied by feverishness. No inquietude is felt, but regret and disappointment at the slowness of his recovery is generally expressed.

PARIS, December 27.—The Minister of the Interior proposes to increase the stringency of the laws and regulations for the control of the press. It is understood that his intention has the approval of the President.

BRAND, President of the Free States, had issued a formal protest against the transfer of the diamond fields to Great Britain. The discovery of gold in considerable quantities had been made in Transvaal, and the reports have attracted many adventurers to that quarter.

The diamond seekers were abandoning the diamond districts for the newly discovered gold country. Cape Town is continually thronged with arriving and returning fortune hunters. The business of the colony was making good strides.

ROME, December 27.—Cardinal Amat de San Filippo E. Sosso, Bishop of Palestine, and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, is dead. He was elevated to a cardinal in 1837, and died at the age of seventy-eight.

His Majesty the King of Italy has sent his congratulations to the Queen of England on the announcement that the Prince of Wales is out of danger.

VIENNA, December 27.—Prince Karl Auergsperg has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

Hon. John Jay, American Minister, dined with the Premier, Count Andrassy, last week. Representatives of all the European powers were present on the occasion.

LONDON, December 27.—Dispatches from Shanghae announce that the Chinese Government has determined to follow the example of the Japanese, and send young men to England and the United States to be educated in the schools of those countries.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 27.—The steamships Berlin and Holland have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for account. United States coupon 5-20s of '62, 92; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91⅝.

FRANKFORT, December 27.—.....

PARIS, December 27.—Rentes .....

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9⅞; sales of the week 70,000 bales; speculation and export 9,000 bales.

Red winter wheat 9s 10d@10s 2d. Corn 28s. Cumberland middles 38s.

ANTWERP, December 27.—Petroleum—Refined 48 francs.

BY STEAMER.

London mail advices are of the 12th. The sickness of the Prince of Wales occupies a large space in the London journals, which sketch the signs of interest and deep regret being prevalent over the kingdom. The following note from the Princess to the Vicar of Sandringham is printed:

"My husband being, thank God, somewhat better I am coming to church. I must leave, I fear, before the service is concluded, that I may watch by his bedside. Can you not say at once the prayer in the early part of the service that I may join with you in prayer for my husband before I return to him?"

The following brief mention is from the London *Times*:

According to the *Railway News*, a powerful combination has been formed for the purpose of obtaining more speedy justice for the shareholders of the Erie Railway than seems to be within the means of the London Committee of protection, whose proceedings, after a heavy expenditure for about two years, have at length only arrived at the point which enables them in their last circular to express a hope that a hearing of the suit may be obtained "during the spring."

Hon. John Sherman in Mansfield—The Small-Pox Checked—Talk of a Hospital.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 27, 1871.

Hon. John Sherman is at home spending the holidays. The Senatorial question does not seem to give him much concern.

The lecture room and Sabbath School parlors of the fine new Congregational Church, of this city, will be occupied for the first time on Sunday next.

The spread of the small-pox seems to have been practically arrested under the management of the Board of Health, and the most of the cases on hand are now promising speedy recovery. The reports as to the extent of the fatality of the disease have been greatly exaggerated. The question of establishing a hospital for future exigency is being agitated.

The weather has grown suddenly cold today, the thermometer ranging below zero.

CHICAGOISM.

The Police Over Zealous in the McGoy Case—Her Death a Natural One—National Banks in Good Condition—Demise of the "Republican" Newspaper.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The Chicago papers contain to-day an explanation of what was foreshadowed in these dispatches a few days since, viz.: the case of "another Bowlesby-Rosenzweig case." The facts so far published show that a Mrs. McCoy, a milliner residing at Crestline, Ohio, a lady of good character, came to this city and either went herself or was taken to a female doctor on State street, where she died in a few days, was placed in a box and sent off to Ohio where her body was discovered and arrests made. Another dispatch asserted was a baggage master on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, named Wm. Shorb, who was engaged to be married to Mrs. McCoy, who was a widow. It is claimed by the police that an abortion had been practiced upon the deceased; but this morning Dr. Jim Miller made a partial *post mortem* examination of the remains. So far, he says he has discovered no grounds on which to base the belief that the woman had died any other than a natural death.

The statement of our National banks, just published, shows them to be stronger than they were before the fire. They hold available means of over sixty-three per cent. of their deposits. They would be obliged to call on only one-third of their loans to pay off depositors in full.

There were in store in this city on the 23d 5,318,000 bushels of grain.

A well authenticated report says the Chicago *Republican* will cease to exist on Saturday next. It will be merged with the *Post*.

THE CASE OF MRS. WHARTON

Examination of Witnesses for the Defense

ANNAPOLIS, December 27.—Counsel for the prosecution in the Wharton trial, soon after the long examination of Dr. Thomas Bayne, announced that the evidence was closed on the part of the State. Francis D. Cleary, of the firm of Lattimer & Cleary, Washington, D. C., was called and sworn as the first witness for the defense. He remembers an interview at his office on the 24th of June last, with Gen. Ketchum and Mr. Carusi. The day was excessively hot, and Gen. Ketchum seemed to be suffering from the heat. Mr. Cleary testified that Gen. Ketchum deposited the full amount of the purchase money for his house on June 13th.

Ellen Dedrick, colored, sworn: Was living with Mrs. Wharton when Ketchum died; remember when he arrived there; waited at the tea-table that night when General Ketchum and Mrs. Wharton took tea; General Ketchum ate very heartily; spoke as if he had to make up for two meals. He certainly took three cups of coffee, if not four, but will not say four positively. He ate five or six biscuits; ate of all on the table except bread. During the General's illness there were a great many persons in and about the house; several times servants came in to bring things for Miss VanNess; the closets and refrigerator were not kept locked; the medicines were kept in a washstand in Mrs. Wharton's room on the second story, which was then kept locked, and with the key; had free access to washstand and all parts of the house; saw the vial or bottle introduced in Court by Dr. Williams; had seen it before; it was shown to her by Susan, she thinks on Tuesday.

Being questioned about the phial and medicines kept in the washstand, the witness said paregoric and arnica and Jamaica ginger were kept there. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1871.

THE SEARCH FOR TWEED.

At a late hour this afternoon the Sheriff had failed to discover the whereabouts of Tweed, though a large number of deputies were in active search. His sons persist that their father is in the city, and that they had an interview with him to-day. The warrant for his arrest was put in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff by Terence Farley. The rumor that Tweed was arrested and confined in the Metropolitan Hotel is untrue.

MINOR MATTERS.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday.

An indictment was returned to-day in the case of the death of Mr. Newkirk, in Jefferson Market Prison.

The rumor of the indictment of Mayor Hall is still believed, and it is stated that the paper was returned to the jury for some correction, and will soon be ready for presentation.

The Russian fleet is ordered to remain here for the present.

Theodore Hagen, the musician and publisher of the *Weekly Review*, died to-day of heart disease.

The adjourned examination of Bank Examiner Callender, charged with receiving bribes from the Ocean Bank, was continued to-day.

The Miner counterfeiting case has gone to the jury.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise on Thursday, with northwest winds backing to the south in New England and the Middle States, and northeasterly winds in the Southern and Gulf States. South westerly winds with threatening weather will envelope in the northwest; clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally east of the Mississippi; think but not dangerous winds are anticipated for this evening.

LOCOMOTIVE SIDEWALKS.

Riding on Foot—Novel Method of Rapid Transit.

The most curious design which has yet been projected for securing rapid city transit, is a plan, already patented, for a moving sidewalk, which shall be in perpetual motion, carrying pedestrians at the rate of ten miles an hour, a speed which they can increase by their whole power of independent locomotion.

The particulars of the plan are briefly these: It is proposed to have a series of pillars along the outer verge of the curbstone rising to the height of the second story of ordinary buildings. Space between the tops of these pillars and the buildings adjacent is to be a sidewalk, one-half of which is moveable and the other half stationary. It is to be reached at every corner by a stairway. On the inner or stationary walk pedestrians can pass back and forth at their leisure, entering the stores and offices which might front upon the second story of the building, and be entered immediately from the street. The other half of the walk, made of a sort of lattice work and moving on small trucks which are beneath the surface and altogether concealed from view, is propelled at the rate of ten miles an hour by engines beneath the surface of the ground at such intervals as may be necessary to secure the requisite power. The sidewalk is moved by friction rollers, worked upon by shafts which pass up through the upright pillars, and on one side of the street passes up, and on the other side down, continually night and day. On this moving roadway pedestrians may stand or occupy the numerous chairs or settees theron provided, and be traveling toward their destination at the rate of ten miles an hour, or, if so inclined, can walk at full speed in the same direction, thereby adding four or five miles an hour to their rate of progress.

The most ingenious part of the whole contrivance is the device for getting on and off this moving pathway. The pedestrian mounts to the stationary walk, and then if he were to step from this to the moving one he would of course be suddenly floored. To prevent such a catastrophe there is a series of seats ingeniously contrived to move partly on the movable and partly on the stationary walk. These are stopped by applying a brake, which releases them from the moving platform and allows them to run on their own trucks on the stationary one, over which they are readily stopped. The passenger takes his seat, the conductor takes his fare, the brake is reversed, and immediately the seat moves on, and the traveler can then leave it without the risk of breaking his neck. It is said that an attempt will soon be made in New York to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme.

The Commercial as Described by a Leading Ohio Editor.

[From the Canton Repository.]

On emerging from the hotel one encounters the morning newspapers of Pittsburgh. They are the *Commercial*, *Post*, *Dispatch*, *Gazette*, *Mail*—strong in numbers at least. We take a *Commercial*, for in all other respects, excepting reports of local affairs, neither of the other papers make any approach to it in excellence. And right here it may be stated upon the highest authority, namely that of Mr. Brigham, the editor of the *Commercial*, that the paragraph which gained currency and was published in this paper among others, to the effect that the *Commercial* had lost $15,000 during the past year, is a decided misstatement; that, in fact, the COMMERCIAL has not lost, but made money; that there has been no year since the establishment of the paper to which it failed to pay a good interest to its stockholders, and that said stock cannot now be bought for less than one hundred per cent premium.

As outsiders are compelled to view this matter, Pittsburgh has within her city limits no single institution the presence of which is so indispensible to her municipal standing and importance as the COMMERCIAL. Not only so, but it speaks volumes, and upholds for the city a first class paper, so to speak, but for the public that sustains and upholds it. The days of personal invective, exorcism of all pruriency and sensation can be maintained from year to year. To reax a little in this respect is to make money. Nothing in the world is clearer.

A LETTER written by Lord Macaulay to the Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, has just been published. The occasion of its writing was the gift to Macaulay by Randall of his "Life of Jefferson." The writer starts out by plainly stating that he is not an admirer of Jefferson, and this because he has no sympathy with republicanism. "I have long been convinced," says Macaulay, "that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both." After referring to the French Democracy of '48, he goes on to say that Randall, no doubt, thinks his country will enjoy an exemption from these evils, but he (Macaulay) is of different opinion: "It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a discontented majority; for both you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of poor people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half an dinner, will chose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of Legislature they will chose? On the one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread?"

Looking still further the eminent historian indulges in the following prophecy: "Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions.

WE condense the following curious story from an English paper: In 1771 a person of Newcastle, Allegheny, on *Chronicle*, a single gentleman, sent for insertion to the first number of that journal an advertisement for two servants, male and female. A few weeks ago, in celebrating the centenary of the *Chronicle*, its proprietors distributed among their subscribers reprints of the initial number, containing, among other things, the advertisement referred to. The sheet had not been issued many hours when a respectable, worthy looking couple entered the publishing office, and, advancing to the counter, innocently inquired the address of the "single gentleman." All the employees were at a loss, but the "oldest inhabitant" could not remember the name of the advertiser. The rustic bachelor was unknown. No account stood against him in the books or in the office. Time had written over him *non est*. He was clean gone; he, his genteel house and small garden, all were forgotten. And the honest applicants who offered themselves so unexpectedly in answer to this card, were apprised, to their astonishment, that they were one hundred years too late.

—Nearly $100,000 has been subscribed to the Stock of the Cohongo Valley Railroad. The prospects of the projected enterprise are flattering.

—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad the action of the directors of said road in making a lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was ratified by a unanimous vote.

The report is denied that the Pennsylvania Central has bought up the Painesville narrow gauge road and will not continue it beyond Chardon. Well informed parties say the road will be pushed speedily forward.

—The people of Binghamton, N. Y., are agitating the project of a narrow-gauge railroad from that place to Williamsport, Pa., thus securing connection with the coal fields of Sullivan county and Lycoming Valley, and with the narrow gauge system of Pennsylvania. It is thought that this road, if built, will at an early day form part of a line through Binghamton from east to west, forming a link in the Pennsylvania Central's low grade freight railroad.

OBITUARY.

SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE.

Sidney Edwards Morse, brother of Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, died in New York city last Sunday morning, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was the projector of famous brother, with whom he was on several occasions associated in inventive pursuits, Mr. Morse was remarkable for fertility and energy of mind, and very early in his life gave evidence of the possession of unusual intellectual powers. He was the youngest student ever admitted to Yale College, the freshman class of which he entered at the age of eleven years, graduating when seventeen; directly after he became the editor of a Federal journal, writing a series of articles for a Boston journal on the danger to the Union of an undue multiplication of new States, showing that it would give to a sectional minority the control of the government. A few years later, upon the invitation of a number of distinguished clergymen, he established the *Boston Recorder*, the prototype of the modern religious newspaper. In 1817 Mr. Morse invented and patented, in connection with his elder brother, the flexible piston pump. He also wrote a number of geographical works, which have been widely used in the public schools and colleges. In 1823 he established, jointly with a younger brother, the New York *Observer*, the oldest religious paper in that State. In 1826, after two years of laborious experiment, he invented a new method of printing maps on the common printing press, termed cerography. The maps thus produced elicited the commendation of Professor Silliman, and attracted attention in this country, but the process was never patented, indeed, it has never been made public, Mr. Morse having regarded it as still imperfect and capable of great improvement. During the past few years he has been engaged with his son, G. Livingstone Morse, in perfecting an important invention for scientific deep sea dredging. His whole life was one praiseworthy and persevering effort in the cause of science, morals, and the general welfare of humanity.

THE merchants of St. Louis are just now much interested in a model of an iron freight car now on exhibition at the Produce Exchange in that city. The car, which is said to meet with much favor, is cylindrical in shape, giving, it is claimed, greater strength, without the least decrease in carrying capacity—the pressure against the sides, which in the square car is all sustained by the sills, is cast on the bonding, tending in the case of the cylindrical iron car only to equalize the distribution of weight upon the floor. The form also admits of perfect ventilation, as the false floor necessary gives an air chamber beneath, while the framework of the sides for double casting extends this air chamber on all sides throughout the length of the car.

THE late Samuel J. White used to delight in telling the following story: The elder Booth was in the actors' dressing room one evening when he was about to sing "Sir Edward Mortimer." Edwin was acting "Wilford." Booth came into the room stamping and excited after one of the scenes, and Mr. White asked him what the matter was: "Oh, that boy," that boy" groaned Booth, "he'll never make an actor. I'm going to make a mechanic of him." Edwin Booth has done pretty well, however, since then, and the narrative may be pondered by novices. About this time, and for a decade after, Edwin was himself in doubt whether the divine afflatus had descended to him, and there were several years in which he did not act at all.

THE Athens *Watchman* matches up with a capital fire story. The whole house of Mr. Jesse Gaun, we learn, was lately burnt, together with all the furniture it contained. The family made a narrow escape, and would have perished in the flames, probably, but for the remarkable instinct of a dog. The faithful creature, seeing the danger, not only set up a loud and ferocious barking, but by jumping against the door finally succeeded in awakening Mr. Gaun, who had barely time to save the children from the flames.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Thieves Celebrate Christmas.

Hospital Stewards After Their Pay.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1871.

A Bold Theft.

Washington thieves celebrated last evening by stealing the double wagon and horses used in carrying prisoners to the Workhouse, from in front of the Police Court, during the session of the Court. The team has not yet been found.

Hospital Stewards After Their Money.

A number of hospital stewards are still trying to recover the money due them under the law passed for their relief. They seem to think Secretary Belknap can get them out of the trouble that Judge Misservey, of Iowa, and L. C. Ingersoll, of Chicago, got them into. The Secretary, however, was powerless in the matter, after the stewards neglected his advice to have nothing to do with claim agents.

WASHINGTON, December 27.

EXTENSION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered a mail service on the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, from Ramsonville to Guilford, Ohio, from January 15th next.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Judge Learned has denied the motion to continue the injunction restraining Tweed from disposing of his property.

The steamer Florida, from New Orleans to Apalachicola, sunk in the Gulf of Mexico on the 23d. The officers and crew, with one exception, escaped in boats. Loss on vessel $20,000.

W. A. Whitaker, Postmaster at Bowling Green Wood county, O., has been arrested for embezzling money order funds.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Petroleum Railroad.

David Jones, engineer-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Petroleum railroad, writes to the Erie *Observer* that the proposed road from Erie to the oil regions is sure to be built. James McHenry, Esq., the distinguished English railroad man, writes from London that he is overcoming all difficulties encountered in the way of procuring financial aid, and assures the citizens of Erie that no time will be lost in putting the road under contract.

The Marietta and Cambridge Railroad.

The Guernsey, Ohio, *Times* of last week gives the following details in regard to this enterprise:

"On Monday last the trustees, into whose custody had been placed the stock subscriptions of the people of this county to the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad, met at the office of the county treasurer of said road, at this place, and delivered to him the subscriptions made to said company, except a part of the subscriptions of Wheeling township, which are held by Messrs. Gaddis, Jennings, Mitchell, Cartney and George W. Phillips, hereafter to be named, which they are compelled to collect. The road, as per their agreement, through this county by way of Old Pleasant, Cambridge and Liberty, and to build the same in accordance with the terms of said subscriptions. The agreement entered into by the company stipulates that an amount shall be yielded in each township through which the road passes, equal, at least, to the amount paid by such townships, except Cambridge, which, after preparing the county will enjoy a one-half of the excess of its subscription is to be applied parts of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

"Morning Glories and Other Stories," by L. M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," etc. It is described as a charming little volume—which we can easily believe. Beautifully printed, bound and illustrated, if its contents fail to interest readers, old and young, the fault will be surprising. G. W. Carleton & Co. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

Though Mr. J. W. Watson is known to the public only by his very popular poem of "Beautiful Snow," he is the author of other poems which were well received before being collected in a volume. "Beautiful Snow" and other poems, by Mr. Watson, are now published by T. B. Peterson & Co., in one large octave volume, printed on the finest tinted plate paper, and bound in Morocco cloth, gilt top and side, with beveled boards. It is an elegant volume, both in appearance and contents, and is well adapted as a gift book at this snowy season. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

Other books on our table, which we can merely name, are "Clotilde, or the Secret of Three Generations, from the French of Alexander de Pontmartin, by Kate C. Barton." S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. "Resolution, or the Soul of Power," by A. S. Roe, author of many novels. J. W. Pittock & Co. "Brazen Gates, a True History of the Discoveries which Grew in the Garden of Craglefels," by Christabel Goldsmith. G. W. Carleton & Co. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue. "The Home at Heatherdale," a tale, by the author of "Everley." Dalton & Co. S. Davis & Co., 75 Liberty street.

Among late books for the young, "Mother Goose Set to Music," and "Houses Not Made With Hands." G. W. Carleton & Co. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

FROM STEUBENVILLE, O.

Christmas at the Seminary—The Small-Pox—Improvements.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., December 26, 1871.

Yesterday was a noted day at the Seminary here. In the afternoon quite a company of the citizens assembled, with about sixty of the young ladies of the Seminary, who have remained here during the holidays, and discussed a very excellent dinner served up in fine style. In the evening, the company again assembled in the parlors, with other invited guests, to witness the distribution of the Christmas gifts. Many of these were hung tastefully on a large Christmas tree. The presents were of all sorts; no one of the large family seemed to be forgotten—pupils, teachers, parents, servants and all. The distribution was the occasion of much fun and hilarity. In the course of the evening some thirty or more of the young ladies were introduced to the company, appropriately arranged in costume, representing historical and other characters, singly and in groups, with a very pretty effect. The whole entertainment was full of life and spirit, manifesting much taste and discretion. There was no stage or anything of the sort, but everything, simple, graceful and unostentatious. Professor Stone, as was his custom, was the presiding went of most happily, and gave gratifying evidence of the continued prosperity of the institution. Mrs. Stone, as usual, presided Dr. and Mrs. Hall, the founders of the Seminary, over forty years ago; Mrs. McCook, the aged but sprightly mother of the presiding McCooks, so many of whom perished in the late war, and of Col. George, the late Democratic candidate for Governor; Mrs. T. J. Sherrard and her young bride; Rev. John Scarritt, of Beaver; Rev. Dr. Jamison, of the Second Presbyterian church; Mrs. Campbell and Buchanan, of this place; W. Cook, the vigorous editor of the *News*, the new lively Republican rival of the *Herald*, and many others.

Having heard that the small-pox had been very bad here, I asked if that was the case now, and was had been disbanded from this cause, it was a pleasure to listen to Virgil and Horace. The disease has doubtless have been and are a number of cases of small-pox in the city, and some deaths, but in a place of this size the cases in hand are few, and are of by every one, and consequently the disease cannot be said to be exaggerated importance.

Steubenville steadily improves. Many of the streets have been regraded, widened and repaved; two new public buildings are going up, and the mark of progress is visible, not excepting the usual crop of brazen fronts. The new Court House and the two new Presbyterian churches are very creditable.

T.

THE President must now, indeed, have a care for himself. That inextinguishable blatherskite, Cornelius O'Dowd, writes to him from England, through the New York *Herald*, that it is his intention to return to the United States at an early day, for the purpose of opposing and preventing his renomination. The present buildings are going up, and the mark of progress is visible, not excepting the usual crop of brazen fronts. The new Court House and the two new Presbyterian churches are very creditable.

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THE oldest religious paper in that State. In 1795, after two years of laborious experiment, he invented a new method of printing maps on the common printing press, termed cerography. The maps thus produced elicited the commendation of Professor Silliman, and attracted attention in this country, but the process was never patented, indeed, it has never been made public, Mr. Morse having regarded it as still imperfect and capable of great improvement. During the past few years he has been engaged with his son, G. Livingstone Morse, in perfecting an important invention for scientific deep sea dredging. His whole life was one praiseworthy and persevering effort in the cause of science, morals, and the general welfare of humanity.

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OBITUARY.

SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE.

Sidney Edwards Morse, brother of Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, died in New York city last Sunday morning, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was the projector of famous brother, with whom he was on several occasions associated in inventive pursuits, Mr. Morse was remarkable for fertility and energy of mind, and very early in his life gave evidence of the possession of unusual intellectual powers. He was the youngest student ever admitted to Yale College, the freshman class of which he entered at the age of eleven years, graduating when seventeen; directly after he became the editor of a Federal journal, writing a series of articles for a Boston journal on the danger to the Union of an undue multiplication of new States, showing that it would give to a sectional minority the control of the government. A few years later, upon the invitation of a number of distinguished clergymen, he established the *Boston Recorder*, the prototype of the modern religious newspaper. In 1817 Mr. Morse invented and patented, in connection with his elder brother, the flexible piston pump. He also wrote a number of geographical works, which have been widely used in the public schools and colleges. In 1823 he established, jointly with a younger brother, the New York *Observer*, the oldest religious paper in that State. In 1826, after two years of laborious experiment, he invented a new method of printing maps on the common printing press, termed cerography. The maps thus produced elicited the commendation of Professor Silliman, and attracted attention in this country, but the process was never patented, indeed, it has never been made public, Mr. Morse having regarded it as still imperfect and capable of great improvement. During the past few years he has been engaged with his son, G. Livingstone Morse, in perfecting an important invention for scientific deep sea dredging. His whole life was one praiseworthy and persevering effort in the cause of science, morals, and the general welfare of humanity.

THE merchants of St. Louis are just now much interested in a model of an iron freight car now on exhibition at the Produce Exchange in that city. The car, which is said to meet with much favor, is cylindrical in shape, giving, it is claimed, greater strength, without the least decrease in carrying capacity—the pressure against the sides, which in the square car is all sustained by the sills, is cast on the bonding, tending in the case of the cylindrical iron car only to equalize the distribution of weight upon the floor. The form also admits of perfect ventilation, as the false floor necessary gives an air chamber beneath, while the framework of the sides for double casting extends this air chamber on all sides throughout the length of the car.

THE late Samuel J. White used to delight in telling the following story: The elder Booth was in the actors' dressing room one evening when he was about to sing "Sir Edward Mortimer." Edwin was acting "Wilford." Booth came into the room stamping and excited after one of the scenes, and Mr. White asked him what the matter was: "Oh, that boy," that boy" groaned Booth, "he'll never make an actor. I'm going to make a mechanic of him." Edwin Booth has done pretty well, however, since then, and the narrative may be pondered by novices. About this time, and for a decade after, Edwin was himself in doubt whether the divine afflatus had descended to him, and there were several years in which he did not act at all.

THE Athens *Watchman* matches up with a capital fire story. The whole house of Mr. Jesse Gaun, we learn, was lately burnt, together with all the furniture it contained. The family made a narrow escape, and would have perished in the flames, probably, but for the remarkable instinct of a dog. The faithful creature, seeing the danger, not only set up a loud and ferocious barking, but by jumping against the door finally succeeded in awakening Mr. Gaun, who had barely time to save the children from the flames.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have too long neglected to call the attention of our readers to Dr. William Elder's work, "Questions of the Day, Economic and Social," which is really one of the most noteworthy books of the season. The author is widely known as a writer of much more than ordinary ability, who is also deeply concerned in all subjects connected with the interests of philanthropy and human progress. When studying the subject of political economy, it was impossible for such a man to fall under the control of those arid abstractions, which, in the speculations of many, become a system as complete and unquestionable as an account of the human organism drawn up without reference to the vital principle. In such an account everything is clear, the relation of each organ to every other and to the whole seems to be exactly what it is represented to be, and in operation it should seem that the processes would equally accord with anticipation. Indeed, the exposition is so beautiful that if the machine fails to work as anticipated, the reader may be tempted to concur in the enthusiastic exclamation of the author, "so much the worse for the facts." It is, however, only the living organism that is practically interesting to us, and therefore the influence exerted upon the system by vitality is the point which we most need to understand. So in the speculations of the political economist, the most brilliant deductions from abstract principles and their most logical concatenations are of small value, when the modifying influences which disturb their evolution in actual practice are forgotten or disregarded. With Dr. Elder, political economy rests largely on the study of facts, his doctrines being neither an elaborate work of ratiocination, nor developed like the famous camel, "from the depths of his own moral consciousness." On the other hand, he does not look at the subject from a cosmopolitan, but from an American point of view. With Carey and Frederick List, and in opposition to Adam Smith and his school, he holds it to be the duty of every nation before all to raise its own resources to the highest degree of independence and harmonious development, and to cherish native industry, if necessary by protection. And it is only just to say, that Dr. Elder illustrates and establishes his view with a copiousness and vigor of argument and with a fullness of facts which it would seem hardly possible for the most prejudiced to resist. A feature especially worthy mention in Dr. Elder's discussion of the subject is the historical argument, which is interwoven in the main body of the work, and

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1871.

THE Government Departments in Washington complain that the proposed reform in the Civil Service does not go far enough, and "stops half way." This appears to be a failing far from fatal. The specification is that the tenure-of-office is uncertain. "During good behavior" is the idea of the critics. Very well; so let it be, if the new plan does not embody the principle. Let us make it thorough—if that is what the critics desire.

THE idea of an "American Protectorate" over Mexico has cropped out in the Congress of that country. The charge that the JUAREZ party intended to invite the protection of the United States was boldly made and denied; but the denial left the impression that the charge was not wholly without basis. When first made it caused considerable excitement, but the JUAREZ journals say such rumors are set afloat merely to injure the Government.

THE New York *Sun* calls for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making unchangeable the Civil Service reforms proposed by President GRANT and the Board of Commissioners, upon the ground that it would guarantee a thorough and abiding elevation of the public service. The suggestion is a good one, and we feel confident such an amendment, so framed that appointments to office cannot be made to depend on party patronage, nor used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country, would be seconded by no one more heartily than the President himself.

DISCUSSING "our relations with Spain," the *Tribune* says:

"We do not say that a collision between us and Spain in the Antilles is impossible. There are calamities as bad as war, and the worst of these all is for a nation to forget so far its widest interests and its self-respect as to submit incomplacingly to insult and outrage in some way or other the brutal despotism of the volunteers in Cuba must be taken in hand by civilization. We grievously doubt whether it is possible for Spain to apply the proper remedy."

What, then, is to be done? If the "brutal despotism" has become unendurable, and Spain cannot or will not "apply the proper remedy," what course is there but interposition by other nations, and what would that be but war? And yet the *Tribune* perceives nothing disturbing in the situation.

A CALL has recently been issued for the assembling of a National Convention to nominate a Presidential ticket on the Prohibition platform. The Convention is to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of February. While all thoughtful citizens are ready to admit the multitudinous evils arising out of intemperance, we can but think it unwise in the Temperance men of the country to push their cause into the political arena. The State of Maine has had a great deal of varied experience in treating the question of Temperance reform, and she has lately arrived at the conclusion that it is far better to organize and prosecute her restrictory measures in this particular while working in the ranks of the two parties, than by separate political organization and effort. The experience of many other States has also equally demonstrated the impossibility of the success of third or Temperance parties, and the example of Maine in her latest experiment is beginning to be generally copied. The callers of this National Convention would also, we think, do well to imitate her in a similar regard.

IT is about twenty years since Congress began to legislate to prevent steamboat explosions, and the fact is, that in proportion to the number of passengers carried, the loss of life has been greater than before legislation commenced. Practical steamboatmen, especially on our rivers, know very well that legislation has been adverse to safety—at any rate, the facts sustain this conclusion. The amount of ignorance, impracticability and folly embraced in the laws which have been passed within the past twenty years is amazing—and the worst part of it is that it is now proposed to increase it almost indefinitely. The exempting of locomotives from the operation of the law is an inconsistency which it seems no one is able to explain. The explosion of a single locomotive a short time since killed more persons than have been lost by towboat explosions since the first boat was launched on the Ohio river, and yet towboats are subjected to restrictive legislation, while locomotives are exempted wholly! The new steamboat law, which embraces the making of iron as well as boilers, besides every conceivable detail in the carrying of passengers and navigation in general, is no better than its predecessors. It may not do much greater harm, but it is not likely, absurd as it is, to become a law, to come nearer to accomplishing the object aimed at than the laws which it repeals.

WITH reference to the Commercial Treaty between France and Great Britain, the proposed abrogation of which on the part of the French Government has attracted so much attention in this country, and been so severely criticised by the free traders, M. THIERS, in his late message to the Assembly, took occasion to reiterate his firm adherence to the doctrines of protection, and reannounced his purpose of increasing the tariff on cotton, linen, woolen yarns and webs from three to five per cent., and on mixed cotton and wool from twelve to eighteen per cent. He was content, for the present, to let the custom duties on iron, coal, chemical products, glass, pottery and articles of a similar class remain untouched, but insisted on the proposed change with respect to the others. It appears, however, that England has thus far declined to accede to these propositions, basing her refusal on the grounds that to allow the tariff to be raised would be to take a step backward and involve a species of self-stultification; the plain English of which is that Great Britain does not propose to relinquish the advantage she has obtained over her neighbor until she is absolutely compelled to do so. M. THIERS will give notice in February of the termination of the treaty, but a year must elapse before it ceases to be binding on the two countries. The announcement that the treaty was to terminate was received with vehement cheering. It is probable, however, that it will not be wholly abrogated, since with the notice of its termination negotiations will at once be instituted with the intention of forming a new one. For the sake of France, it is to be hoped M. THIERS will continue to insist on the concessions which he at present demands from Great Britain.

CONGRESS SYMPATHIZING.

A few days ago the House of Representatives at Washington was the scene of one of those exhibitions of sensibility which distinguishes our National Assembly from all other legislative bodies in the world; indeed, we may say, from all the legislative bodies whose proceedings are recorded in history. Mr. HALDEMAN, an honorable member, offered a resolution the object of which was to express the profound regret of the House for the wrathful severity with which the French Government, presided over by M. THIERS, has pursued those leaders and members of the Paris Commune who have fallen into its hands. Not having the resolution before us, we give merely its purport, and therefore do but poor justice to the fine glow of Congressional emotion disclosed in its phraseology. Of course, the opportunity offered by the presentation of the resolution was eagerly embraced, and there were various and highly edifying displays of cheap sentiment and easy eloquence on the part of our representatives. After due consideration the resolution was put to vote, when ninety-five voices were given in its favor against eighty-six on the other side. As a vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution, M. THIERS and his coadjutors escaped the harrowing mortification and other dreadful consequences which would have followed so formal and solemn an expression of "profound regret" on the part of the representatives of the Great Republic, while from the anarchists and ruffians of the Commune seemed to be withheld the sympathy implied in the resolution. But only for a little while. In spite of the failure of the motion, our magnanimous Congressmen were determined to avoid the reproach of such recreancy to the cause of liberty in Europe. No doubt, all sensible members of the House felt that the HALDEMAN resolution was a mere piece of impertinence, an eccentricity which compromised the dignity of the body, and which was certain to be misinterpreted in France. They were, however, apparently afraid to present the subject in its true character. They may have feared that they would be held up in certain quarters as sympathizers with "bloated aristocracy," and as having "no bowels for the down-trodden millions." In order at once to rescue the dignity and decency of the House, and to avoid the very disagreeable, if not terrible, consequences of suspected unfaithfulness to popular rights, Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution which must be admitted to be a splendid example of ingenuity. In it the House confesses the truth, apparently forgotten by Mr. HALDEMAN, that "the acts of foreign governments are beyond its jurisdiction." And then the resolution declares that the House "profoundly sympathizes with all efforts to establish self-government and republican institutions,"—language which may fairly express sympathy for M. THIERS and the actual Government of France in its most difficult position. Though perhaps not called upon to take any action on the subject, the House, by giving expression to these worthy and harmless sentiments, would have done an inoffensive thing, which might have had good results. But such a resolution, to the supporters of the HALDEMAN motion, and to all those who believe in WENDELL PHILLIPS, would have seemed flat treason against humanity. Another clause was therefore added, in which the House expresses its lively sympathy for the "families and friends of all persons who have lost their lives, whether on the field of battle or *on the scaffold, or in whatever other mode*, for the sake of civil liberty." The resolution was unanimously adopted. The entire resolution, as it stands, is sufficiently safe and unquestionable. And yet the whole proceeding, of which the act in question was the upshot, may reasonably be regarded with mortification by all who feel concern for the credit of the American House of Representatives. In fact, the resolution is a luminous expression of the muddled condition of the congressional mind as regards the struggle between the Paris Commune and the friends of order; and viewed in connection with the preceding debate, it will be understood abroad as a declaration of congressional sympathy for the defeated party. It is full time that Congress had laid aside its old and disreputable practice of applying foreign affairs to partisan purposes at home. The practice was always mischievous, injurious to the reputation and influence of the nation, and in the intimate relations now existing between this country and Europe the evil effects of the habit are more obvious than ever.

The New Steamboat Act.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The provision in the Steamboat Law is not exempt from error, or inconsistency. In section 39, boilers may be tested by hydrostatic pressure to any degree at the option of the owner, and he allowed to carry steam to three-fourths of the test. But "in no case, however, shall the working pressure allowed produce a tensile strain per sectional square inch exceeding 10,000 pounds."

From the contents we suppose this fiunit of 10,000 pounds is intended to apply to a boiler of ¼ inch iron; then, one-fourth of the above "sectional square inch," or 2,625 pounds, and if of 40-inch diameter, would be 2,625 pounds of steam, according to the prevalent erroneous estimate of pressure as the diameter, and by the correct estimate, as the semi circumference, only 41½ pounds of steam would be required to give the strain. Either the "sectional square inch" should be erased, or four times the limit of 10,500 pounds, equal to 42,000 pounds, take its place.

If the restrictions of section 39 be predicated on the diameter of iron, and the limit of 10,500 pounds must be reduced to 6,666 pounds to insure proportional surplus strength of the boiler. T. W. B.

Drunkenness and Responsibility for Crime.

In the criminal branch of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga county, at Cleveland, last week, William Jones was convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing a man named Smith in a bar-room fight, the parties being drunk, with drinking at the time. In passing sentence on the prisoner, of imprisonment for life, Judge Paine said: "The defendant's case is a common one—getting drunk, having a deadly weapon in his possession, and being in a condition to insult people or fancy having been insulted, becoming involved in trouble which ends seriously if not fatally, as in this case. A man may be so drunk as not to be responsible for what he does, but he is always responsible for getting drunk."

A NOVEL and curious legal case, involving the question whether a postoffice money order can be garnisheed, is pending at Bolivar, Missouri. One day last week the postmaster received notification to pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to a man residing in the county and held subject to garnishment of money orders to that amount. An attorney of an inquiring turn of mind happened to see the money order registry lying open on the postmaster's desk, and further happened to observe that the individual in whose favor the money order was drawn was indebted to a client of his. The sagacious attorney immediately bethought himself how he might turn information to account, and accordingly next morning he had a notice of garnishment served on the postmaster, enjoining him from paying the money to the person for whom it was intended. The deputy sheriff had scarcely finished reading the notice to the postmaster, when the person to whose order the money had been sent, appeared on the scene, and presenting his orders, asked for the money. The postmaster was obliged to say, though it was out of his power to comply, and recited the circumstances under which it was withheld. The disappointed paper sought legal advice on the sub ject. Although number one, after he had searched the ransacked the Postoffice Department's regulations touching money orders, and thought he discovered sufficient grounds for demanding that the money be paid to his client. The postmaster, however, thought best to await instructions from Washington on the subject before forking over. As the matter now stands, the money is tied up in the hands of the postmaster until the next meeting of the Circuit Court in April, unless the PostoVce Department dissolves the injunction sooner. The principle involved in the question is really one of considerable public im portance.

THE National Convention of wool growers and manufacturers, which was held last week at Syracuse, New York, was of great interest to the entire people of the United States. Very many important facts and statistics regarding the progress of the wool industry, tabled in the light of practical experience, were presented; and it would seem that, in face of the clear, exhaustive and convincing address issued by the Convention, the reduction which the revenue reformers propose to make on wool and woolens must, to every fair and unbiased mind, appear unwarranted and harmful. The whole proceedings formed a gratifying demonstration in favor of protection, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention expressed the unanimous sentiment of the wool industry, the annual value of which is upwards of three hundred millions of dollars, which is employed a large number of people in different capacities, it seems natural to suppose that Congress will decidedly refuse to adopt the meddlesome and injurious policy which the free traders are seeking to force upon it with reference to this great element of national wealth. It is by a vast number of people in different capacities, it seems natural to suppose that Congress will decidedly refuse to adopt the meddlesome and injurious policy which the free traders are seeking to force upon it with reference to this great element of national wealth. It is

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The horror of the famine in Persia has not yet reached its climax. MR. A. J. S. ADAMS, traveling in Teheran about two months ago, says, in a not published by the Sunderland (England) *Times*, that in the crowds who swarm in the barrack-square, to receive a dole of small silver from the shah, hundreds, men and women, are literally stark naked, worn to the bone, and covered with sores. The people follow the visitor, howling for bread; "two men lie upon the ground quite dead, and a child is laid upon one side of the bazar, covered with a piece of dirty cotton. A naked woman lies in the agony of death, surrounded by a crowd of beings almost as badly off as herself. The next form is that of a woman, who scrapes from the ground a handful of melon-seeds and filth, which she divides between her two children."

The African expedition fitted out over a year ago to proceed in search of Dr. Lingstone was at last accounts at Kwihara, an Arab village, five hundred and twenty-five miles from Zanzibar. The first tidings of Livingstone were obtained at this point, though not conclusive, seem to justify the belief that he is still alive, though suffering from the desertion of his men, and the want of the proper supplies. The exhibition will continue its march until the explorer is found, or a definite and final conclusion is reached as to his fate.

The Russian St. Petersburg *Gazette* furnishes some interesting statistics as to the revenues of the most important monopoly in Russia, adding, however, that these cannot be thoroughly relied upon, as they proceed from private sources. The receipts of the priors of the monasteries of the first-class (lavras) vary. It says from 200,000 rubles, or about $85,000 to $87,500, and of the other priors from 1,000 to 10,000 roubles. The income of the monastery of Troitzki-Sergiev, near Moscow, which formerly contained about 100,000 worshipers, is estimated at 500,000 roubles. That of the Kief monastery is even greater, as it derives a considerable profit from the sale of wax lights. The Alexander-Nevski monastery at St. Petersburg has a special source of revenue, besides its ordinary ones, in the shape of a share of all the corn imported into the capital.

While T. D. Jones was in Columbus, modeling his bust of Chase, a young man of the Sparkler order of architecture approached him one night at a social gathering, with the inquiry: "Er—er—say! er—er—so you're the man—er—that makes mud heads, ain't you?" "Yes," said old Tom, blandly, "do you want a new one?"

From recently published figures it appears that Portugal has not for thirty years had a budget which did not exhibit a deficit. It is stated, indeed, that for the years past Portugal has, on an average, been exceeding her income by $2,500,000 a year. The public debt, which was $100,000,000 in 1854, had increased to $236,000,000 in 1867; and, in the teeth of this, trade has terribly decreased in several branches. The commerce of Portugal is almost exclusively with Great Britain. Its staple is wine. This has, for some years past, shown a decided decline. The quantity of wine exported to England was 21,145,134, in 1869 it had fallen by steady annual diminution to 4,881,656.

An affecting story comes from Louisville: Two beautiful young ladies of aristocratic appearance were standing in the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets about three o'clock Friday, and were waiting for a car. One of them was on a shopping expedition, and the other waiting to see her off. The car came and stopped for the passenger, who turned to her friend to give the usual good-bye kiss, when by some means her arms became entangled in the curls of her friend, and, just as she was tearing herself away, down came a huge blonde wig, falling with its mass of rich and shining curls and crimps at their feet, and revealing a head of short, dark hair, rolled up in a little knot behind, and arranged to accommodate the deceptive wig. It is needless to add ——

The following advertisement appears in a recent number of the French *Gaimanin's Magazine*: "A French nobleman, aged forty-five, widower, without children, desires to unite himself in matrimony with an English or German lady, of similar age, whether or not, who speaks a little French or Italian, and has a yearly income of £1,000. For all particulars write in English, or French, to," &c.

An intemperate cow ate up a half barrel of brandy at Nashville, Illinois, the other day, and after reeling around the streets in a state of awful intoxication for some time, she was taken to the police station, where she soon died. Evidently her first offending.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper gives some particulars of a visit to Laramie City, W. T., by Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, during last summer. The Judge, he says, was induced to accompany some gentlemen to the Black Hills, and on the first day in an ambulance, arriving in camp so sore and fatigued he couldn't sleep. Chloral was tried, without effect. Dr. L—— then prescribed reading one of Bonner's two prizes directed Prescription." The patient did not take kindly to the treatment, and wanted to beg off. Dr. L—— was firm, and soon the basso snores of "the gentleman from the Iron District" shook the tent poles. Whether it was from fear of another dose of "Dolley's Sapolio," or the exercise and pure air, the rest of the trip saw the Judge uncomplaining. He returned to Laramie City declaring it was a glorious trip.

The South African diamond fields still attract much attention. A gentleman, writing from Dutoitspan, under date of October, says: There have been numerous finds during the past week. A dia, mond, weighing 46 carats, was found on the field during the week. There have been some large diamonds unearthed, and among them one of 70 carats, one of 50, one of 48, one of 24, and one of 23, besides an immense number of smaller ones. It is said that the individual in whose favor the money order was drawn was indebted to a client of his. The sagacious attorney immediately bethought himself how he might turn information to account, and accordingly next morning he had a notice of garnishment served on the postmaster, enjoining him from paying the money to the person for whom it was intended. The deputy sheriff had scarcely finished reading the notice to the postmaster, when the person to whose order the money had been sent, appeared on the scene, and presenting his orders, asked for the money. The postmaster was obliged to say, though it was out of his power to comply, and recited the circumstances under which it was withheld. The disappointed paper sought legal advice on the subject. Although number one, after he had searched the Postoffice Department's regulations touching money orders, and thought he discovered sufficient grounds for demanding that the money be paid to his client, the postmaster, however, thought best to await instructions from Washington on the subject before forking over. As the matter now stands, the money is tied up in the hands of the postmaster until the next meeting of the Circuit Court in April, unless the PostoVce Department dissolves the injunction sooner. The principle involved in the question is really one of considerable public im portance.

The first shock that was observed was felt on board the New Orleans while she lay at anchor after passing the Falls. The effect on board the vessel had been in motion and had suddenly ceased. The cable shook and trembled, and many on board experienced for the moment a nausea resembling sea sickness. It was a time before they could realize the presence of the great visitor. It was wholly unexpected. The clerk's bell was heard, but no other alarm. When morning came, the voyage was resumed; and, while under way, the effect of the machinery, the monotonous beating of the wheels and the steady progress of the vessel, prevented the disturbance from being observed.

It has already been mentioned, that, in his voyage of exploration, Mr. Roosevelt had earthquakes on the Ohio, and that he had caused mines to be opened in all directions in the hope of coal being found, when he reached them on his way down the river, he took on board as much coal as he could stow away.

Some miles above the mouth of the Ohio, the unwonted speed of the vessel attracted the notice of the Mississippi. This was found to be the case. The bottom lands on either shore were covered with water. There was every sign of an unwonted flood. Cabins came and went among the boles of the trees. Some time after, Roosevelt attempted to approach the steamboat; and, again, died on its approach. The whole of the still occupied lower part of the State of Tennessee lying below the mouth of the Ohio. On one occasion, a large steamer, full of refugees, came within the range abreast of the steamboat. The Indians, outnumbering the crew of the voyager, paddled after it. There was at once a race, and for a time the contest was equal. The result, however, was that the boat was not anticipated. Steam had the advantage of endurance; and the Indians with wild shouts, which might have been shouts of defiance, gave up the pursuit, and turned into the forest from whence they had issued.

While the crew of the New Orleans were more amused than alarmed at this incident of the voyage, Mr. Roosevelt, who had not forgotten the visit to the flatboat on the preliminary exploration, was not sorry, now, when he could get on shore. He bestowed a second thought upon the matter, illustrates the nervous excitement that prevailed on board. Mrs. Roosevelt and himself were still discussing the adventure when they retired to rest. They had scarcely fallen asleep when they were aroused by shouts on deck, and the trampling of many feet. With the aid of Indians still predominant, Mr. Roosevelt sprang from his bed, and seizing a sword—the only weapon at hand—rushed from the cabin to the cabin, as he thought with the Chickasaws. It was a more alarming event than the encounter. The New Orleans was on fire; and flame and smoke issued from the forward cabin. The cry of fire was echoed by the crew of the flatboat, which had grown close to the stove in anticipation of the next day's watch; and, lying down beside it, had fallen into a sound sleep. The stove becoming over heated, this wood had taken fire. The under's work close by, had caught, and the entire cabin would soon have been in flames, had not the servant, half suffocated, rushed on deck and given the alarm. By dint of great exertion, the fire, as before, was got under. Then the voyage was resumed; and, while under way, the effect of the machinery, the monotonous beating of the wheels and the steady progress of the vessel, prevented the disturbance from being observed.

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Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REED,
C. C. MANFULL, W. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TRETTER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1871.

We are having the usual holiday dullness in the money market. The only activity apparent is among the notion dealers, who seem to be driving a brisk trade, while the larger business houses are getting the shape for the usual January settlement. We hear of some inquiry for paper by out of town banks, but it is hard to get buyers and sellers to agree on rates and leave enough margin for commission to the intermediate parties. Borrowers must make up their minds, that brokers must be supported, and that they cannot get along without their intervention. It would perhaps be better if there was a legitimatized rate of commission recognized by both parties, and a common place of meeting where borrowers and lenders could be brought into contact. The result would probably be more satisfactory to all parties concerned.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117½	117⅝
C. S. Bonds of 1874	114½	114½	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1862 (new)	114	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1863	115½	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115½	115⅝
10-40s	109½	109½	109¼
New 5s	109	109	109
Gold	108¾	108¾	108¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	108⅝
United States 6s of 1881	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 27, 1871.	10:20 A.M.	11:10 A.M.	12:40 P.M.	2:20 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & N.	94¾	94¾	95¼	95	94⅞
Do. Scrip	95	95	95	95	94
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	111	111	111	111	111
Harlem	111				
Mich. Cent					
Lake Shore	95		95	95¼	95⅜
Illinois Cent		125			
Chicago & Rock Island	129	129	129	129	129
C. & N. W.	66	66	66	66	66
Do. pref	82	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	106¾	107	106¾	107	107
Pac. Mail	50	50	50	50	50
Do. pref	77	77	77	77	77
Tol. & Wabash	39	39	39	39	39
Do. pref					
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Chic. & Alton					
Do. pref	120	121	120	120	120
Union Pacific	2	2	2	2	2
N. J. Central	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Canton	54	54	54	54	54
W. U. Tel	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail					
Adams Ex					
Wells-F. Ex					
American Ex					
U. S. Ex					
Gold	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾

Gold carrying at 1-16 to 3-64.

Money 7 @ cent. gold and 1-8 a day commission.

Regarding the price and declining tendency of gold, the *Financial Chronicle* says: "One of the most gratifying features of the situation is the coexistence of so much general prosperity with a continued descent in the price of gold. The question now is whether gold has reached its lowest point, and whether the depression will be permanent. Opinions on this question are very much divided; but the prevailing belief seems to be that gold is too low, and that as soon as the temporary depressing forces are removed or abated, an upward turn must eventually set in. As to the nature of these forces, or how we are meeting their destruction and vivacity, the authorities are by no means agreed. What is certain is, that the twenty-two millions of gold disbursed by the Sub-Treasury in payment of the bonds of 1862, since the 1st of December, have mysteriously disappeared from circulation. This sum has not found its way into the banks. The latter are filled with a vast amount of other gold, heretofore hoarded in private hands, it is by some secret circuitous course spread abroad. How much of the disappearing gold is too low relatively to other commodities, and there is a drain of the precious metals from this country to Europe, Asia and elsewhere. The undue depression, we are told, is doing harm; and makes it more profitable to export specie than any other of our products. There is much in these arguments that is worthy of examination, though, perhaps, they are being pushed to an extreme. In any case, however, the vulgar error that if any temporary depression of gold is effected below its normal level, the country is therefore bringing its currency nearer to the specie basis, ought to be exploded, and has done mischief wherever it has been admitted as a guiding principle of financial administration in this country, or in others afflicted with a depreciated paper money.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	98
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa preferred	38¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	56

*Ex-dividend.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 26.—There has been a very firm market for pig iron all the week, and full prices were realized; but no further advance was established. Bar iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
No. 1 foundry	$ 45 No. 1 mill $ 42
No. 2 foundry	42@43
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Missouri	$55 Cap-wheel $55@60
STONE COAL IRON.	
No. 1 foundry	$40@44 Forge $32@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42
BLOOMS PER TON.	
Charcoal	$90@95
SCRAP IRON.	
Cast	$1 40@1 50 Wrought $1 60@2 00
BAR IRON.	
Common ₰ lb	3¾@3¾ Charcoal 4¼@5
SHOES PER KEG.	
Horse shoes	$5 50@6 75 Mule shoes $6 50@6 75

RECEIPTS OF IRON.

For the week ending Saturday, December 23, 1871:

	Ore tons.	Pig iron tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	2,606	810
Atlantic and Pacific	320	130
North Missouri	10	
Rockford and Rock Island	10	100
St. L., Van., T. H. & Ind	20	
Ohio and Mississippi	30	
St. L., R. and Southern Illinois	190	
Total tons	2,946	1,280

St. Louis Republican.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 27.—Flour, wheat and corn dull and declined, oats dull and unchanged in every respect. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm at $4 75.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is again cold, with the odds in favor of another block up of the river by ice. The Allegheny is sending out large volumes of ice, but it seems to move sluggishly, and with the chilling December blasts meeting it may cause a "gorge"—but we hope not. The Monongahela is comparatively clear of ice, and ere we communicate with our readers again we predict that the Ohio will be navigable. This will have a salutary effect upon trade generally. There are large shipments of coal ready to go out, which would be an acceptable addition to good things for the poor in the cities below on New Year's day. We have little change to note in the general market. Butter is a shade lower and receipts heavier.

The following are the receipts of produce. The leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,969	2,732	5,701
Apples, bbls	345	326	671
Cheese, boxes	1,382	55	1,437
Corn, sacks	2,295	3,393	5,688
Wheat, sacks	4,396	2,920	7,151
Barley, sacks	5,539	3,554	9,093
Rye, sacks	1,156	2,028	3,184
Oats, sacks	7,719	5,062	12,781
Butter, packages	291	181	482
Bacon, pieces	5,071	2,592	8,127
Bacon, tierces	123	54	177
Dressed hogs	1,443	490	1,933

The following are the wholesale rates until otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

ASHES—Leading houses quote as follows: Sod ash, refined 4½@4¾c; common 4@4½c; potash 9¼@9½c; pearls 10¾@11c ₰ lb.

APPLES—Sales choice to fancy $4 00@4 50 per bbl; common to good at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER—There is an active demand, with sales choice at 60@65c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 50@55c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts, 99 packages. Prices are weaker, and we are reported sales of choice table at 35@37c per ₰; fair to good at 30@33c; roll at 26c; lower grades dull at any price.

BRAN—A very limited supply in market, especially of prime hay. We hear of sales at $2 00@2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is an active demand with sales reported at $9 25@9 50 ₰ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 9c for ₰ lb.

BROOMS—In good demand at the following rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Tanner $1 25, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged, with a fair trade reported. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 14½@15c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; plain shoulders 7½@8c; sides, ribbed, 8c; short ribbed do 8¼c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 50@15. Spiced pig's feet $2 50 per keg. Lard in tierces 9¾@10c ₰ lb.

CIDER—Sales at $5@6 00 as to quality. Extra cured finds ready sale at $12 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES—Molded 12c; sperm, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; Star, 14 ounces, 15c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 10 for Pennsylvania; Ohio brands from $5 00 to $5 10.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 21½@22c.

CHEESE—Regular light, stock much reduced and prices firm. Following are the ruling figures of the market: New York Goshen 16 @ 18c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio Factory 14½@15c; Dairy 13c.

CRANBERRIES—We are reported sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $7 00@8 00 ₰ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12@13 per barrel; bushel crates $4 50.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $2 25@3 ₰ bushel. Dealing small.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 4½, 5@5½c ₰ ₰. Receipts light.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 50 per barrel.

FRUITS—Domestic and foreign dried apples 7¼@8c; peaches, bright new halves, 11c; old do; mixed 8@9c; quarters raw; currants, new crop, 10c; old do; large or layer raisins per box $3 @; half box $1 90; valencia do 13c; prunes 12@c for new; hoods in market. Citron—Owing to light receipts prices have advanced. We quote good to ₰; fresh at 37@38c per doz; pickled 30@32c ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday failed to exhibit any activity, buyers and consumers being shy and not disposed to operate. This will probably be the situation for the balance of the year, as it will require time to make the annual settlements that will require attention about this time. Prices remain about the same as last quoted.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we give the following figures: Spot 10⅝@11 3/8c; December 10⅝@10⅝c; January 10¾c; Parkers' $3 75 ₰ bbl.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to give the reader, the nominal rates for the various deliveries being as follows: Spot 22¾c; December 22¾c; January 22¾c; February 22¾c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 27.—The *Courier* says: The market closed a little firmer with a good demand for futures. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls Oil City $4 30
1,000 bbls Oil City 4 27½
1,000 bbls Oil City 4 25
2,000 bbls Oil City, January, 1872, 47 gr.. 4 20
2,000 bbls Oil City, R. O. 1st 6 mos 1872 .... 4 15
2,000 bbls lower road, R. O. 1st 6 mos 1872 .... 4 60

NEW YORK, December 27.—Closing market of the 26th.—The market is still inactive and prices entirely nominal; crude in bulk held at 13¾@13½c; refined at 25c. For Philadelphia delivery transactions are unimportant and prices are difficult to quote. Refined for this month entirely held at 22@22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Market firm; S. T. 22¾; crude 11½c; cases 26¾c; sales none; December 22¾c; January 22¾c.

OIL CITY, December 27.—Market very quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 00 to $4 40; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 27½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 27.—Market unchanged and very quiet; held at $4 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, December 27.—Market quiet at $4 25a4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, December 27.—Market firm and sales at $4 62½@4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Petroleum nominal; crude 11½c; refined—last evening at 23½c; on spot. Crude, 12¾c in bulk; 17½c in shipping order.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
H S. Duncan	Woodville Oil Works	394
Thomas King	Sterling Oil Works	747
J. Bushnell	Model Oil Works	145
Frew & Thompson	Brilliant Oil Works	262
P Hutchison	Brilliant Oil Works	314
S. Duncan	Forrest Oil Works	288
L. P Tack	Standard Oil Works	314

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Woodville Oil Works	Sterling Oil Works	74
Model Oil Works	Brilliant Oil Works	616
Peerless Oil Works	Standard Oil Works	314
Total		1,934

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, December 26, 1871.

John Spear & Co, 216 bbls to Warring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 450 barrels to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Clinton Oil Company, 972 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm. McKelvy & Co, 307 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 311 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 365 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 272 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston, Bros, 340 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 496 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 516 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Total 4,745

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Hoyle, Bro & Co, 662 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 27.—Flour quiet but unchanged in every respect. Wheat—Market steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 @ $1 21; No. 2 spring and fall, in store sales, 99c@$1 00. Corn in fair demand but no lower sales; No. 2, 46c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 64c. Barley dull and prices are nominal at $4 10.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 26.—Beef cattle—Receipts 449; market moderately active, with light supply; lots of choice at $9 @9 50; extra $9@9 25; first quality $8@8 50; second quality $7@7 50; third quality $5@6 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,429; market dull; sales in lots $2@5 each; extra $5 50@5 75.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 27.—Wheat in good demand at full prices; $1 56 bid; No. 1, $1 45. Corn—Mixed 62c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; held at 43c. Hogs $4 75@4 90.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 27.—Cotton quiet but unchanged in every respect.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—Cotton dull, but unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 27, 1871.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle continue light. An additional number of buyers arrived to-day, causing a better demand. The market opened up firm, holders knowing that with a light run and plenty of buyers no difficulty would be experienced in making sales, asked prices from ¼ to ½c higher than ruled last week, and succeeded in selling all put on the market at pretty much their own figures. The demand exceeds the supply and the market ruled active at figures from ¼ to ½c higher, and closing firm at the advance. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,2 0 to 1,500 steers, $7 00 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,400 $6 00 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,150 $5 00 to $5 25; bull, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 50 to $4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $3 75 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue fair. The market opened up to-day with a supply on sale a little larger than the demand, and under this influence ruled lower. Prices of the best grades have not changed since our last, and are selling at about $5 75 the top of the market. Springer Harbaugh & Co. made purchases of several lots of mixed hogs for packing at figures ranging from $4 90 to $5 ₰ 100 lbs. The market closed to-night with about fifteen loads unsold. The following are the ruling rates for the different kinds: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60@4 70; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50@4 55; rough to common, $4 10.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week have been exceedingly light. Although the number of buyers is no so large as usual, still the supply of sheep is not sufficient to meet the demand, and the market under this influence is active at prices about ¼c higher than last week. A bunch of extra sheep averaging 160 lbs was sold by Sadler, Havens & Co., to John Lloyd at $7 50 ₰ hundred lbs, being the highest price we heard of anything sell for this week. The following are the rates at which buyers are now making stock: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50 to $5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; lost rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to 2 25.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅝@108⅝.

NEW YORK, December 27—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 108⅝ @ 108⅝; sold up to 108¾ on the reported relapse of the Prince of Wales, but closed at opening prices. Loans were from 7 per cent. gold ¼o ½ for carrying. Clearings, $41,500,000.

MONEY.

In the early part of the day loaned as high as ⅞ per cent., but at the close was offered at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange and bankers' bills, 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were strong, the five-twenty issues advancing from ⅛ to ¼. The offers of bonds to the Government amounted to $273,650 at from 108.30 to 108.70. Awards were made of $240,500 at from 108.30 to 108.49.

U. S. 6s 1881	118½	6-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862	109½	Coupons, 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1864	109¼	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111	Currency 6s	124¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Southern State securities steady.

Missouris		Virginias, old	
Tennessees, old	65¾	S. Carolinas, 6 per	24
Tennessees, new	62¾	S. Carolinas, April	21¾
Virginias, new			

STOCKS.

Stocks opened dull and lower than at the close of business last night, but gradually improved and were steady at about ¼ per cent. decline. The market was heavy and lower in the afternoon at a decline from ¼ to ¾ per cent., when the bulk of the contracts were closed upon the advance of yesterday, which have been retained in this afternoon's business. A number of parties long of stocks have sold out.

Western Union	69¼	Union Pacific	27¾
Quicksilver	25	Illinois Central	132
Adams Express	60	Pittsburgh & Erie	92½
Wells, Fargo & Co	56	Northwestern com'n	65¾
American Express	49	Do. pref'd	80¾
Pacific Mail	53¾	Rock Island	106¾
New York Central	94¾	St. Paul	55¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	90	Do. pref	78¾
Erie	21¾	Chicago & Alton	116
Reading	111¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Mich Central	114		

It is reported that an up town bank has been swindled out of about $50,000 by the operations of a business paper in open market which turned out to be forged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.

FLOUR.—Outside of some small lots taken by Southern buyers, the flour market was perfectly dead. We quote: $4 25@4 12½@4 60 for low spring extras, and $4 50 for supers for the Southern trade.

WHEAT—Dull and lower at $1 18 cash; $1 18¼ January; seller January; $1 21 seller February; $1 21¾ seller February.

CORN—Steady and in fair demand at 39¾@40c cash; 40@40½c seller January; 41c seller February; 46¾@46¾c seller May.

OATS—Dull at 31¼@31¾.

RYE—Firm at 62¼@62½.

BARLEY—Dull and depressed at 69@69½.

WHISKY—Dull; offered at 89½.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $13 87½ bid, seller February; sales at $13 75 seller March. Lard dull and sales at $8 40@8 50 per 100 lbs cash, and $8 ½c per 3 seller February. Cut meats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed quiet but firm at $4 50@4 90.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bales. Demand fair; superfine western and State $5 50@5 90; common to good extra $6 00@6 50; round hoop Ohio $6 40@7 00; white wheat extra $7 @7 10. Whisky 90c. Rosin dull at $2 50@2 55. Turpentine steady at 50c. Pork opened firm; new mess $15 25, old $14 75; lower and closed heavy; prime $13 50@14; prime mess $16 50@17. Beef quiet and unchanged at $8@9. Cut meats quiet and unchanged at 8@8½c. Middles dull and unchanged at 9½@10c. Lard firmer; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter quiet and unchanged; Ohio 20@35c; State 30@40c. Cheese steady at 15@16c. Petroleum—crude 16¾c; refined 22¾c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Flour dull and prices nominal; western family $7 50@8 25. Wheat dull and scarce; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 58. Corn scarce and firm. Mess pork unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 27.—There was nothing done in grain. Corn nominally 42c for No. 2. Oats 46c. Petroleum—refined quiet but firm at 21c; car lots at 22c@22½c; crude firmer at 9¾@9 9/8.

G. Wm. Kredel & Co

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Varnishes AND Japans,

Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH PA.

FURNITURE VARNISH,
FURNITURE FLOWING VARNISH,
SHELLAC VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
PAINTERS' OUTSIDE VARNISH,
PAINTERS' INSIDE VARNISH
AND
ASPHALTUM VARNISH,
COACH JAPAN DRYER,
TURPENTINE JAPAN DRYER,
BENZINE, JAPAN DRYER
BOILED OIL, WALNUT STAIN,

Varnish

FOR COACH MAKERS' USES.

Black Iron Varnish,

TUBS AND OTHER KINDS.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MOORE & CO.,
192 SECOND AVENUE,

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Tarifa	Dec. 28	Liverpool.
	1872.	
China	Jan. 2	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 3	Liverpool.
Partha	Jan. 6	Liverpool.
Idaho	Jan. 10	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Jan. 13	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 13	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., December 27, 1871.

River stationary, with seven feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 20 at 5 P. M. P.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 27, 1871.

River falling, with seven feet nine inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 21 at 4 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., December 27, 1871.

River four feet and rising slowly. Weather growing cold and snowing.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., December 27, 1871.

The river opened here at 10 o'clock last night. The boats all escaped unhurt, which is remarkable, considering the amount of heavy ice that passed. River ten feet and stationary. Weather clear and very cold. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 27, 1871.

River rising; wind west, strong and cold. The Chesapeake passed up to-day on time. The Huntington went up with a flat containing four cars for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Hector	Adrams	Geneva.
St. Charles	C. A. Dravo	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.

Monongahela—Seven feet and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Geneva—E. Bennett, Carmack, 4 P. M.

Boats Announced.

For Cincinnati—S. Charles, Dravo.
For St. Louis—Iron Age, Hatch.
For St. Louis—Comet, Hatz.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet and falling. The weather was cool and stormy. The Allegheny and Ohio rivers were full of heavy ice, too formidable for boats to navigate with safety.

The Belle Vernon will probably reship at Evans ville and load for New Orleans.

The Clarksville has been sold entire to Major Adams by A. M. Boyd, price $12,000.

The steamer Katie P. Kountz, at Cairo, has for Pittsburgh 41 bbls alcohol and 50 sacks nails.

The Palmetto arrived at Vicksburg last week from Yazoo river with 313 bales of cotton.

Horses of raising the Fanny Brandtles have been abandoned, and the wreck is being dismantled.

The ice yesterday was too heavy for tow-boats to venture out.

The coal men yesterday were anxious for more water, less ice and milder weather.

The steamer Kate Kinney, at Cairo from New Orleans, has forty hogsheads of sugar for this city.

The fine packet, St. Charles, Captain C. A. Dravo, will leave this evening for Cincinnati and way points. She will have dispatch.

The mail packet, E. Bennett, Capt. Z. W. Carmack, left last evening on her first trip since the break up.

WAITING FOR NEWS.—The coal men were anxiously waiting to-day from the low water reports here and Cincinnati. The present cold spell will make the ice very formidable.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has taken 237 snags out of White river, between the mouth and Augusta, since the 9th inst. She is ordered to go as high as Pocahontas, on Black river.

THE fine packet Elector, Captain Abrams, takes her departure for Cincinnati, for Brownsville and Geneva. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

A MEXICAN paper wants Captain Cannon to explain why he has left the steamer Mexican in the lurch up. For the benefit of our Creek friend we will inform Captain Cannon publishing a full account of the proceedings.

THE St. Louis *Times*, of Sunday, says: The Will S. Hays, which has been tied up for some time past by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arrived here yesterday by Captain John T. Shannon, and leaves this evening for Cairo.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, of Sunday, says: The Memphis Packet Company's rates to Memphis and back are as follows: Flour, 50c; per bbl; bulk and whisky, $1 50; bacon and lard, corn and oats, 40c per 100 pounds; hay, $1 50 per ton; furniture, $1 50 per 100 pounds. Stockton's Flour, $1 00; pork, $2; whisky, $1 25; heavy freight, $2 per 100 lbs.

OUR good humored and attentive friend Captain A. S. Carlile will be found at the Brownsville and Geneva wharfboat, at the foot of Grant street. If you want any information in regard to the mail packet business, call and you will not be disappointed. The Mail Company made a judicious selection when they choose Capt. Carlile for his present position, and the right kind. We speak what we know and tell what we have seen.

THE amount of wharfage collected at the port of Louisville, by the wharfmaster, Mr. Charles Kearney, for the two weeks ending December 22d, was as follows:

1st wharf	$ 550 00
Portland wharf	295 50
Shawnee wharf	229 50
Total	$1,079 00

THE locomotive engine in the world is on exhibition in Worcester, Mass. The material is gold and silver, comprising 125 pieces, fastened together with screws, the largest of which is one-eighteenth of an inch in size. The engine, boiler, governor and tender will fill a space three-eighths of an inch high. The engine alone weighs but fifteen grains, and the entire train is complete, and can be set in motion with it fully to the depth with water and apparent, by the application of alcohol and other appliances. The whole upon an ordinary upright engine. It is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity.

FROM 1756 to 1811 the only transportation upon the Mississippi was by means of flats and barges, three or our months being consumed in making the trip from New Orleans to Louisville. The first steamboat built on the waters was the brig Dean, launched at Allegheny City. The first steamboat on the western waters was built by Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, at Pittsburgh, and was propelled by two masts, called the Orleans. She made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. The Comet and Vesuvius followed, and last year the Lexington made the trip in steam boat, being built at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. In 1814 the Washington was the fifth steamboat built at Wheeling, Virginia, and Brownsville, Pennsylvania. She had two decks, being the first of that kind. She was a success, being the pioneer boat of that class on Western waters.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* says: We had the pleasure of an interview with Captain Smith and Mr. James Smith, pilot, of the steamer Bossier, and together they have succeeded in clearing out the channel in Red river, in what is known as the Kelly Bayou Navigation, and have succeeded in getting the steamer Bossier into the upper river, in which

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Income Tax Bill Defeated in the French Assembly.

PARIS, December 27.—In the National Assembly to-day, the proposed income tax was again under discussion. The Minister of Finance, Penyer Quertier, spoke in opposition to the measure, which he denounced as arbitrary and inquisitorial. The speaker cited Lord Brougham and President Grant in support of this remark. In the course of some allusions to England, the Minister asserted that she was only a free trader where there was no competition. Wolaski's proposal for the imposition of a general income tax was finally voted upon, and rejected by a large majority.

The ladies of Strasbourg have organized a committee to receive subscriptions toward the payment of French indemnity to Germany.

Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, December 27.—The sessions of the Austrian Reichsrath were opened to-day, but the Emperor's speech will not be delivered until to-morrow. The estimates of the Minister of Finance for the coming fiscal year were submitted, and give the probable expenditure at three hundred and fifty-nine millions of florins, against a revenue of three hundred and ninety-eight millions.

LONDON, December 27.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, left Windsor for Sandringham in a special train at three o'clock this afternoon.

PARIS, December 27.—General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant, son of President Grant, are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

MADRID, December 27.—A regiment of chasseurs sailed to-day from Santander to join the Spanish army in Cuba. His Majesty, King Amadeus, was present and made a farewell speech to the troops, causing immense enthusiasm.

NEW YORK.

THE CUBA AGROUND.

NEW YORK, December 27.

The steamer Cuba, hence for Liverpool, while going down the lower bay this morning struck on the knolls, where she now remains. The Coast Wrecking Company have sent a steamer to her assistance.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMER SILESIA.

The steamer Silesia, which left Hamburg on the 13th of December, was detained by fog, and did not leave Havre until the 23d of December. The Silesia cannot be expected, consequently, before the 2d or 3d of January.

SALE OF THE TAMMANY PRINTING OFFICE.

The property of the New York Printing Company, recently seized by the Sheriff on suit brought by the Ocean Bank on a protested note, will be sold at public auction on Friday, January 5th.

MINER, THE COUNTERFEITER, ACQUITTED.

The jury in the Miner case brought in a verdict of not guilty at one o'clock to-night. Judge Benedict's charge indicated to them that the evidence of detectives and of Cole, a man just released from custody, should be received with caution, and Cole Whitley could only be justified in extending freedom from prosecution to Cole in the event of Miner's conviction.

BOGUS CHECKS.

It appears that a worthless check for $20,000 was passed on the Broadway Bank, and for a similar amount on a Newark bank, both by the same party, whose name has not yet been disclosed.

TWEED STILL IN THE CITY.

It is believed Tweed is still in the city, though he has not been seen to-night. To-morrow is fixed as the last day on which his bondsmen can justify. Tweed is said to have been at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning, and also at the Department of Public Works. His friends claim that he has not left the city, and state that he is prepared to meet every issue.

THE WATCH GAME BROKEN UP.

The police to-night effectually broke up a gang of swindlers who have been operating by what is known as the watch game.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1871.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have presented their report to President Grant. It gives a cheerful view of the peace policy. In the purchase of Indian supplies and other measures they have saved about $1,000,000.

CATACLYZ

is now in Washington, closing up his business. A letter from Berlin, just received here, says he was obliged to leave Hanover after great difficulty for incompatibilities of one kind or another.

ANTICIPATION OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day commenced the payment, without rebate, of interest due on the first of January, United States bonds.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The residence of J. C. Ward, of Madisonville, near Cincinnati, was burglarized Sunday night, and $30,000 in bonds taken.

Judge Hoefler, of the Probate Court, at Cincinnati, is charged with irregularities in the assessment, collection and report of fees, costs, etc.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been blockaded by snow between Cheyenne and Rawlins since the 21st.

A man named Thompson was taken from his shanty about midnight, by a party of armed and disguised men, and has not since been heard of. It is supposed he was slid under the ice. His offense was testifying against parties for stealing wood.

In a recent engagement near Manzanillo, Cuba, the Spanish Colonel Oregon was killed. Valmaseda has issued a proclamation, in which he says the offer of pardon to insurgents cannot last forever. He now proclaims that every insurgent captured after the 15th of January will be shot. Those surrendering after that time will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Negroes are to be treated the same as whites. All negro women captured will be delivered to their owners, and will be compelled to wear a yoke for four years. All white women captured in the woods after the 15th of January will be banished from the country. The chiefs of insurgent bands will be allowed to surrender until the 15th of January under the conditions hitherto granted.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention is called for Tuesday, February 6th.

At midnight the kitchen of the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, Va., was burning, but the fire was extinguished without much damage.

A fire occurred last evening in the Harvard sugar refinery, on Water street, East Cambridge, Mass., owned by Nash, Spalding & Co. Loss $20,000, insured.

Death of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge.

CINCINNATI, O., December 27.—A *Gazette* special says Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., died at five o'clock this evening, at his home in Danville, Ky., after a protracted illness.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Insurance on the Kate Kearney.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The insurance of Cincinnati companies on the steamer Kate Kearney, sunk at Island No. 82, was as follows: National, $2,500; Farmers', $1,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—River six feet eight inches and rising; freezing hard; navigation partially suspended. The ice gorge which was to have left for Memphis, has laid over on account of the ice. The steamer Tom Rees has been seized by the United States Marshal at the instance of Wilson, in the suit of the Louisville underwriters, the claim growing out of the sinking of the barge Annie Bowler, at New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—River stationary, with four feet eight inches in the canal and two feet eight inches in the chute. Clear and cold; mercury 28. The only arrivals and departures were the packets.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 27.—Clear and very cold; mercury 11 to 22. The river has risen fourteen inches. Departed—Upper Fayette, Henderson, 3 P. M.; DOWN—Fair City, 11 P. M.; Mary Ament, 7:30 P. M.; Morning Star, 3 P. M.; Tyrone, 7 P. M.; Belle Vernon, 8 P. M. Heavy ice formed last night. Business brisk.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 27.—Arrived—A. Baker, Dogtooth, 1 P. M.; G. W. Thomas, Evansville, 5 P. M. Departed—Mollie Hagan, Evansville, 2 P. M. River stationary; clear; mercury 20.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—A heavy swell in the Missouri, caused by the breaking up of the Osage and Gasconade rivers, struck the gorge above this city about two o'clock this morning, breaking it up, since when heavy ice has been running. It is believed that the gorge at Big Eddy has also gone, and that as soon as the ice runs out of the Missouri we shall have a clear passage through to Cairo. Weather cloudy with indications of snow.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, December 27.—Cloudy and cold. River falling. Arrived—Bardanelles, Memphis; R. C. Gray, Cincinnati; Columbia, St. Louis. Departed—Utah, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Louisville; Alaska, Cincinnati; Mary Algeo and barges, St. Louis. Cloudy and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Cotton a shade easier; sales of 6,000 bales; good ordinary at 18½c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¾c; receipts 4,892 bales; exports to Liverpool 5,599 bales; to New York 511 bales; stock, 167,892 bales.

For a considerable time past it has been the custom to issue rations of tobacco to the convicts in the Michigan State Prison. The amount annually paid for this purchase has often amounted to $2,000, or about $2 to each prisoner. The agent recently offered to supply each prisoner who agreed to forego the use of the weed with any one of the standard magazines for the year. About seventy have already chosen the magazines instead of tobacco, and more will probably follow suit.

MR. DE BOW, after great labor, fixes the number of foreigners and their descendants at 11,112,662, and of white Americans, descended from residents in the country in 1790, at 19,553,262. The population tables of the ninth census partially confirm the correctness of these results. Table 4 gives 10,892,015 as the number of inhabitants having one or both parents of foreign birth, while the number of foreign born is but 5,556,566. Mr. De Bow's number is perhaps a trifle too large, applying the known ratio of the census of 1850, the whole foreign-born population numbered but 2,244,602, but the increase has been very large since 1850.

ACCORDING to the latest Japan advices the number of official retainers in the district had been reduced to less than a tenth. The pensions had been reduced in a similar manner, even those hitherto specially held in the Prince's service to perform the periodical ancestral worship. The Government, while dedicated to Buddha and placed in numerous joss houses had moved to the temples, only those appertaining to the Shintoo religion being allowed to remain in public.

THE Postoffice authorities of Great Britain recently procured the passage of an act of Parliament which seems to merit the consideration of the Congress of our country. The publications of quacks, which, under the guise of teaching physiology, are really compilations of nastiness, having been classed as distinctly obscene. Before, they held the unwarranted reputation of being the best treatises.

A SNAKE IN LOVE WITH A WOMAN.

Another Illustration for Darwin.

A most extraordinary and astonishing incident is reported to have recently occurred near Beyfore in India, the particulars of which, gained from the Western (India) *Star*, we condense as follows: It appears that a native female, of a very attractive appearance, while sweeping the yards of her house, heard a hissing noise behind her. As she turned to see what it was she found to her terror a large cobra advancing toward her. Before she had time to call any one to her assistance, or even to get from the place, the serpent darted at her like lightening, and coiled round one of her legs, and in the twinkle of an eye darted higher and higher till it brought its open hood in contact with her face, there moving it to and fro like a screen. In this pitiable and frightful position she had to remain for nearly one or two days without being able to lie or sleep. None but females could approach her to feed her with milk and plantains, when, it is said, the cobra turned its head to one side and gave her ample time to nourish herself. But on any men stepping into the compound the cobra would hiss fearfully and tighten its hold round her body in such a manner as to make her feel breathless. Many were the conjurors who came to relieve her from her frightful condition, but none succeeded in removing the huge serpent from her person, till latterly a serpent charmer was brought from the interior, who, after performing certain charms and spells, succeeded in disentangling the poor woman of her venomous lover, the snake quietly creeping back into the bush, out of which it at first darted. The woman is reported as doing well, while the occurrence itself is almost the sole subject of conversation among the natives of that place.

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

We have received from Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, the January number of the *Atlantic, Galaxy, Our Young Folks* and the *Eclectic Magazine*. For the first of these it is sufficient to say that it continues to maintain its enviable position at the head of American Magazines, and that the excellencies which have hitherto characterized it are reinforced by the addition of a number of valuable features which will be certain to increase its popularity among the cultured and thoughtful people to whose intelligence and taste it so admirably caters. The table of contents presents a feast of good things which our readers should not fail to enjoy.

The *Galaxy*, in its new volume, is marked by all the specialties which have heretofore distinguished it, while a number of contributions from new writers are promised for the future. The present number contains an interesting paper, the first of a series to be continued throughout the year, descriptive of life and personal adventures on the plains, by General Custer. The articles by leading public men are also to be continued. The January number is an excellent earnest of the promise of its publishers that its several departments shall be maintained and extended.

Hardly a word need be said of *Our Young Folks*. In its uniform interest and excellence it is perhaps without a rival in this or any other country. The number for January is fully up to the mark of its high calling, nor have we any doubt that its election to still more widely increased favor and patronage during the ensuing year is sure.

That the *Eclectic Magazine* really possesses substantial merit and fills an important niche in the reading world, is evident from the fact that with the January number it enters on the twenty-eighth year of its existence. It contains the usual choice selections of solid and useful literature, and promises a number of future improvements from time to time. There is nothing about this magazine trashy or sensational, and it merits a cordial and generous support.

Under the happy designation of "*A Christmas Locket*" we get from the publishers a dainty holiday number of that excellent periodical, "*Odd and New*," full of Christmas cheer and parables, romance, songs, stories, carols and lays, having the most delicious Christmas flavor imaginable, and beautiful throughout with the bountiful spirit of humanity which should characterize the time. *Odd and New* is published by Roberts Brothers, 143 Washington street, Boston, at four dollars a year.

Not a whit worse for the baptism of fire through which it has passed, the *Lakeside Monthly* comes to us from Chicago, crowded with well written articles on the great conflagration, the flight of the flame-hunted people for life, the character of their "burnt out" experiences, the reconstruction of the city, its commercial and public, educational, benevolent, scientific and literary institutions, with a carefully prepared description of the great fires of history, of the science of the fires in the Northwest and an excellent essay on the political-economic significance of the Chicago disaster. The whole number is specially interesting. Published by the University Publishing Company, No. 10 West Randolph street, Chicago, at three dollars a year.

Our Monthly is a family journal of miscellaneous and religious literature, published under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It is pure and elevated in tone, and numbers among its contributors some of the most distinguished clerical and lay writers of the age. The current issue has a great variety of interesting articles. Among denominational magazines *Our Monthly* is destined to obtain an important rank. Published by Alfred Martien, 1,324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at three dollars a year.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

In an elaborate review of the condition and prospects of the coal trade, the *Miners' Journal* estimates that the yield of the anthracite coal districts for the present year will reach fifteen and a half millions of tons. For 1872, the probable produce is set down at nineteen millions of tons. Of the increased production of three and a half millions of tons, it is presumed that the market can, during 1872, take off two millions of tons, leaving a glut in the market of one million and a half. The conclusions deduced from these figures are, that the ability to overstock the market will prevent any rise in the price of coal from the present rates; and that it would be folly in the men to demand anything beyond the prices fixed in May, 1871, viz., a basis of $2 75, sliding down to $2 25.

A SERIES of interesting experiments with photographic lights for use at sea was recently made off the coast of Scotland. This light, if brought into use, would supersede the ordinary blue light now universally used as danger and other signals in the naval and mercantile services. The photographic substance is contained in a tin lamp, holding about half a pint, and before being used a hollow tube at the top and bottom of the lamp is opened. The lamp is then suspended by an ordinary piece of wood, which is thrown into the sea. A bright light immediately flashes up, and continues to burn very brilliantly for upwards of three-quarters of an hour (the light can also be used at the masthead of a vessel in a small water can constructed for the purpose. It is expected that the light will be very serviceable for indicating the position of life-buoys at night.

THE growing influence of the Greeks at New York and Liverpool in the markets for cotton, grain and other produce, is so marked as to have attracted the attention of the press. Athens in 1835 became the capital of modern Greece. Situated in the province of Livadia, close to the Bay of Aegina, between the rivers Ilissus and Kephissus, in a plain covered with olive groves, it is connected with Athens by a railway six miles in length. The city, with 10,000 inhabitants in 1835, has increased to 50,000. The exports of Greece, wines, wool, silk, olive oil, wax, honey and fruit, amount annually to about $10,000,000, gold, of our money, and the imports to about $14,000,000.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice December 27, 1871.

	Due.
Blackburn, Robert; Temperanceville, Pa.	3
Clark, Nellie; Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Fryar, Rev. Geo.; Reading, Pa.	3
Foster, R. L.; Allegheny City, Pa.	3
Garretson, Jas. G.; New York, N. Y.	3
Hatton, L. C.; Connersville, Ind.	3
Kiebe, A. J.; Parnassus, Pa.	3
Longneck, F.; New Brighton, Pa.	3
Marshall, W. R.; Indiana, Pa.	3
McCartney, Mary; New Alexandria, Pa.	3
Langston, Annie; Cambridge, Md.	3
Stewart, Jack; Oakdale, Pa.	3
Scherrine, Lucie; Wheeling, Va.	3
Van Dyke, John M.; Williamsport, Pa.	3
Whitney, W. H.; Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Williams, Isaac; Allegheny City, Pa.	3
Woodruff, H. D. and I. D.; Johnstown, Pa.	3
Ziegler, Jacob; Butler, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

AN AMAZED BENEDICT.

A Husband Makes a Startling Discovery—Sudden Flight of a Gay Gallant—Wholesale Smashing of Household Gods—Whisky and Seven Shooters, Laudanum and the Lock-Up.

The Fifteenth ward residents were considerably excited yesterday over the discovery made by one of its citizens, that his wife was not bestowing all her affections upon him. The gentleman in question is a worker in one of our great industrial establishments, possessed of considerable of this world's goods, and has always been looked upon as a loving husband and a most exemplary man. His wife is a rather handsome woman, dresses very stylishly, and by many would be termed quite attractive. Among the acquaintances of the pair was a young man, unmarried, well known in this city, and particularly admired by the ladies on account of his pleasant address and winning manners. Frequently he visited the cottage of the worker in metal, and was kindly received very affectionately, indeed, as it turned out—by the artisan's wife, apparently, however, without exciting the least jealousy.

On last Tuesday morning the husband referred to gave his wife a loving kiss, and then bent his way toward the mill where he was employed. Arriving there, he learned that, owing to some break in the machinery, operations for the day would have to be suspended. He remained about the mill until nearly ten o'clock, and then retraced his steps to his home. Not entering by the front door, he passed into an alley leading to a door in the rear of the house. As he walked through the alley he cast a glance into the dining room, through one of the windows, when a scene met his eyes which for a moment petrified him. The particulars are not of the kind admissable to print; but suffice it to say that the young man referred to was in the room, and so was Lothario's wife. When the pair in the room discovered the husband staring through the window, the young man made Pacific time out of the front door, while the woman express creamed. The confusion aroused the surprised husband from his stupor, and he made a dash for the front door; but his game was at least a square away, and manifested no intention of stopping for refreshments. Into the dining-room marched the injured husband, but his wife had retired to an upper room. He did not follow, but seizing a poker, he commenced an attack on the mirrors, the clocks, the pictures and the furniture, and would soon have had the contents of the lower rooms of the house in ruins, had not the wife, with her head out of an upper window, alarmed some neighbors. Hearing their approach, the husband made a rush for the apartment where his wife was secreted, and upon opening the door, he attacked her and was beating her unmercifully, when the neighbors interfered and ended the affair. Without any explanation the husband took his hat and left the house. First he secured a revolver with seven chambers, filled them with cartridges, and then he proceeded to hunt up the young man and to fill himself up with whisky. He had gotten his locomotion a little unsteady when he quitted his drink, this time taking about half an ounce of laudanum, which he had purchased during his ramble earlier in the day. This was about one o'clock and in the vicinity of his home, where he had still been searching for the disturber of his domestic peace. The drug overcame him, and he attracted the attention of the police, who took him to a convenient station house. The landlord was found in his bar-room, and a doctor was summoned immediately. A stomach pump was put into operation, and the poisonous drug was removed from the man's stomach. By this gentleman accounting for the laudanum not having had the usual effect owing to it having been, to an extent, neutralized by the cargo of whisky, with which it came in contact.

At last accounts the broken hearted husband was still in the station house under the care of the physician, who thought it best not to remove him until to-day at farthest. The wife has left her once happy home and gone, it is surmised, to a relative's house, while the faintest trace of the young man who was he, if not all the cause of the sad breaking up of a family, had not been discovered at a late hour last night.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Gotthold took his annual benefit at this theater last night. The house was comfortably filled by the personal friends and admirers of the *beneficiaire*. This was only right, as Mr. Gotthold deserves much at the hands of the Pittsburgh public. No actor has ever worked harder to gain the approbation of our theater goers, and as his reward, he, to-day, is the most popular leading man who has ever made an extended stay among us. Mr. Gotthold is at all times the finished artist, always correct in his readings, and graceful in action, and he is one of the most finished actors on the American stage. If true merit had met its fair deserts last night, the Opera House would have been jammed.

"Through Fire" was produced and ran smoothly. In our notice of this piece yesterday any mention of the superb scenery was inadvertently omitted. Mr. Palmer deserves great credit for the really splendid scenery which is exhibited in this drama. The mountain scene in the fourth act is truly magnificent, and is as realistic as anything ever presented. The counting room, railroad depot and ranche scenes are also very excellent. The management deserves great credit for the manner in which the piece is put upon the stage.

To-night "Through Fire" will be repeated. On Friday night a complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. Bartley T. Campbell, the correspondence relating to which will be found elsewhere.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The attendance at this theater last night was not nearly so large as the quality of the entertainment provided deserved. Mr. Leffingwell is an excellent comedian, and his performances are of a really enjoyable character. His reputation has long been established, and it is somewhat strange that he is not greeted by crowded houses. Manager Beamer's stock company afford excellent support to the star, and do much to make the entertainment complete. An excellent bill will be given to-night, and all lovers of humor and mirth are advised to see Mr. Leffingwell. To-day the box sheet for the sale of tickets for Mr. McWade's "Rip Van Winkle" will be opened. As this gentleman opens on Monday next, an early call is advisable for those who wish to secure good seats.

Library Hall.

Sheridan Knowles's splendid comedy, "The Love Chase," was given last night at Library Hall, by the Coombs company. Miss Coombs has already appeared as *Constance* so often that it is only necessary to say that she performed the part last night with all her usual grace, naturalness and finish. Mr. Robinson as *Mister Waldrake* was excellent—a thorough artist and finished actor. Mr. Bradley, as *Sir William Evelyn*, strengthened the good opinions of his admirers, and gave some as new acting as we have ever seen. Mr. Bates, Mr. Otis and Miss Proudfoot were also good in their respective roles.

To-night "The Wife's Secret" will be given, a piece which, if memory serves us right, has not been played since the first visit of this company.

Trimble's Varieties.

Manager Aims has made another "hit" with his double star company, and continues to be favored by crowded houses. There is no better variety show in the country than that now being given at the Penn street theater.

The Hutchinson Concert.

The concert of this famous family of singers took place last night according to announcement, with the exception that for some reason unknown to us it occurred at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, instead of the Second U. P. Church, as advertised in the morning papers. This sudden change doubtless prevented many persons from attending who had they been duly notified of it, would have done so. As it was, however, the spacious parlors of the Association were comfortably filled with an intelligent and appreciatured audience, which, judging from the enthusiastic applause with which the efforts of the singers were received, was greatly pleased and delighted. Their songs retain all the hearty and healthy freshness which first obtained for them their popularity, while the voices and artistic execution of the singers seem to have increased rather than diminished. The key note of every song of the Hutchinsons is humanity and progress. Hence their hold on the popular heart. A general desire existed to prevail among the audience that the entertainment should be repeated during the winter, and it is to be hoped the family may be induced soon to revisit the city for that purpose. They may confidently count upon a cordial and generous welcome.

DURING a fight between Allegheny and Pittsburgh "boosters" the other day, a pistol was fired, by a boy, the ball from which struck a gentlemen on the buckle of his suspender and lodged there, thus saving his life. A stop should be put to these dire and graceful rows which come off periodically, or some one will get killed yet.

FOURTEEN CARS of the Citizens' Passenger Railway were blockaded yesterday by the cars of the Fort Wayne Railway stopping on the Penn street crossing. The passengers got out and walked.

PRESIDENT VERNER, of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, has not yet recovered the valuable dog he lost last week.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

Another Invoice of New Goods at 139 Wood Street—Cheaper Than the Cheapest by 15 to 20 Per Cent.

In consequence of the heavy draw upon their stock during the past two weeks, Messrs. William Deming & Co., 139 Wood street, were compelled to replenish it, and yesterday received the first instalment of a fresh invoice of new and fashionable furs, such as they have been selling to their customers during the present season, at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty per cent. below what other houses sell the same quality of goods. Strange as this may appear to those of our readers not familiar with the Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s manner of doing business, it is nevertheless true, as will be fully demonstrated to any of them who will take the time to visit their establishment at 139 Wood street. They have in addition to the large stock of furs just received, a fresh supply of buffalo, fox and wolf robes of a very superior quality, which they are selling, as heretofore, at prices so much lower than other houses that buyers can save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by making their purchases of them. Give them a call and be convinced of the truth of what we say, and at the same time you will be saving money.

January Edition 1872.

OFFICE OF "THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,"
65, 63 and 67 Fourth avenue.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., respectfully announce that a revised addition of their Reference Book, making the thirty-fourth volume, and containing the names, business, worth and credit standing of over half a million of traders, will be issued on or about the first publication.

"The Mercantile Agency" is now in its thirty-second year and has successfully conducted branch in our city for over twenty years, and has met with unequaled success. During this length of years by a large number of our most eminent and influential merchants, and liberally supported in general by the business community of this locality, say nothing of the vast use the mercantile people throughout our Union make of it.

It has all the advantage that age, long experience, superior facilities, *and large capital* can give it over its imitators, and a list of over ten thousand subscribers, it is pre-eminently "The Agency," and the only one by which, by the legitimate and thorough application, commends itself to the full confidence and patronage of the public. Its record is a long continued success, and there is no blot upon its reputation. Can as much be said for the parties who have, by a court of justice, been convicted of appropriating and trading upon information which we spent our time, money and labor to collect?

Our subscription list is daily on the increase, which fact can be substantiated and speaks for itself.

We take lists of customers and keep our subscribers fully posted upon all important changes by special and full report the same day the information is received, our reports being constantly revised by our own travelers and all changes in business reported to us by our numerous correspondents throughout the whole country and North American Continent.

Our Collection Department is in most successful operation and affords the business community the "the plus ultra" opportunity to realize their money on past due claims.

Information courtously given as to the probability of collection of claims and clients interests carefully watched in every particular.

ROBT. J. BRECKENRIDGE, Manager.

Holiday Hats and Caps

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

For Sale.

Two finely built and elegantly finished brick houses, Nos. 181 and 183 Western avenue, (now West Ohio street,) Allegheny. These houses each contain sixteen rooms, bath room, store room, hall, two finished cellars, and cement walks. Each are superbly finished with all the modern improvements—gas, water and bells, and speaking tubes all through. The cellars are fitted up with the latest improved heaters, and the houses throughout are fitted up with every convenience that comfort and luxury can suggest. Hot and cold water all through the houses; water closets in each house; cooling wells in both cellars.

To persons wishing to secure a home that is supplied with every convenience that art can suggest, these houses upon examination, will certainly commend themselves, as they may rest assured, can be considered perfect in every respect. The workmanship and finish throughout, is first-class in every respect.

The location, also, could not be more desirable, being on one of the finest streets in the city, surrounded on all sides by elegant buildings and beautiful grounds, and immediately opposite the magnificent grounds of the late John T. Logan and Byron Painter, deceased, and is also but a short distance from the Parks, on the line of the Western avenue cars. These houses are very desirable, and no one wanting a perfect home should buy until they have first looked at these. For further information, inquire of C. H. Love, Real Estate Broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

Closing Sale of Fur Robes

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth Avenue.

Second floor, are still selling Pianos and Organs at greatly reduced prices. "Having a very large stock on hand, in fact the largest stock in the city," they must be sold during the Holidays in order to make room for new stock coming in. Give them a call if you are wishing to purchase, or if you are just looking round, you will be treated with the same courtesy as though you purchased. The stock on hand consists of the celebrated Decker & Barnes' Patent Fin Block Pianos, Cromer & Co.'s Pianos, and Bradford & Co.'s Parlor Gem Pianos; and the Organs we have only to give the name (Taylor & Farley, celebrated Celeste) to assure you of their superiority.

Give S. Hamilton & Co. a call before purchasing elsewhere, we will insure you a good bargain at their establishment, 51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

$5,000 in Gold Presents—Special Inducements for the Holidays.

Fifty dollars in gold will be paid to all who purchase a lot in G. Stoy's plan of lots—a sub-division of the Woolslair property. The prettiest located lots in our city, between Penn and Liberty avenues, and opposite the arsenal grounds. Now is your chance to secure a handsome home at a very low price, and a present of $50 in gold. Remember these lots are right in town, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. Call on G. Stoy, No. 62 Fourth avenue, near car station.

Robinson's Metallic

Sign letters, in gold, bronze and colors. TTHS.

Remember the Sale of Lots at Auction.

This day, at three o'clock P. M., near the new Market House. These lots are located near the terminus of the new bridge that will connect Birmingham with this city, and, when completed, will very much enhance the value of property in this locality. C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

People Who Have

Cut their wise teeth use the Sozodont, and all who do are willing to declare to all who ask the use it has been the most perfect and delightful thing for the teeth they ever dipped a brush into. MYH

Beaver Gauntlets, Beaver Caps,

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have a fine stock of China, Glass and Queensware, at the China store, 100 Wood street.

Buy Your Holiday Furs

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

"We Consider

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts superior to any others.' —*Parker House, Boston.*

New Goods and Low Prices.

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Attractive Goods for Holiday Gifts.

At best price of the season, now selling at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Fine Table Cutlery

At the China store, 100 Wood street.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

Nothing so successful.—*Theo. Metcalf, Apothecary Boston.*

Selected Stock of Holiday Goods

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

Brilliant Success of the Popular Comedian,

Mr. Leffingwell.

THIS EVENING will be presented the highly successful comedy of

BILLIARDS:

OR, BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.

Sam Sample, a Billiard Sharp.....Leffingwell.

To conclude with the ever popular

ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.....Mr. Leffingwell.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. Leffingwell.

Billiards Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

MONDAY—ROBERT McWADE AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28TH,

THROUGH FIRE,
THROUGH FIRE,
THROUGH FIRE,
THROUGH FIRE.

Friday Evening, December 29, Complimentary Benefit to CARLEY T. CAMPBELL.

Saturday—THROUGH FIRE MATINEE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
ITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.

CHANGE OF BILL TO-NIGHT.

GRAND HOLIDAY BILL

Brown and Sheppard, Charles Walters, Dick Lacy, Ollie Young, Jack Collins, Benedict, Miss Lucy Long, The Vere, The Holts, Flora Benton, Lucy Clinton, Hampton and NEW FACES. 2 SHOWS.

Saturday Matinee, 2:30.

LIBRARY HALL.

Second and Last Week of the engagement of the great American Artiste,

Miss Jane Coombs

SUPPORTED BY

Mr. Frederic Robinson

AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 28, 1871.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Constan e.....Miss Jane Coombs

The sale of Reserved Seats will continue at H. Klobo s Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Extra Notice—By particular request

LONDON ASSURANCE

Will be repeated Saturday evening.

EVERYBODY

Should improve the opportunity during the HOLIDAY WEEKS, and see

ROTHERMEL'S

Grand Historical Painting

OF

THE "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"

Size, 16 by 32 feet, now on Exhibition, at

The Art Gallery, Library Hall.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under fourteen years, 15 cents. Schools accompanied by their Teachers, 10 cents.

This Painting goes to Harrisburg after this exhibition, where it will remain permanently.

Mercantile Library Hall

TWO NIGHTS ONLY OF THE

Grand Italian Opera Company.

From the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New York.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully informed that the

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

Comprising the following Eminent Artists, will give

Two Grand Italian Opera Nights,

FRIDAY, 5th, and SATURDAY, 6th January, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON,

Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Miss EMMA FAIREX,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,

Mons. VICTOR CAPOUL, Sig. BRIGNOLI

Signor BARTOLINI, Mons. A. BARRE,

Mons. JOSEF JAMET,

Signori REICHARDT, LYAL, COLWITT, BARILI, &c. with Grand Chorus and Complete Orchestra.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director & Conductor

FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1872, at 8 o'clock

LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as.....LUCIA.

Season Tickets, $6.00.

The sale of Season Tickets will commence on TUESDAY, January 2d, at 9 A. M., at Kleber's Music Store, and for either night the sale will commence on Wednesday, 3d January.

Steinway's Pianos are used by this Opera Company.

mwthf

The Great Prima Donna,

MISS JENNY BUSK,

ASSISTED BY

Henry C. Peakes,

The Great Basso from the Richings's English Opera Troupe, and

Tedesta,

The Renowned the Lady Violinist, whose powers have elicited the highest encomiums from the Grandest Artists in Europe. See future advertisements.

From the Earliest Ages

To the present day Scrofula has been the bane and, as it were, the curse of mankind. Before science had been developed and man had made himself acquainted with the great storehouse of nature—there to find remedies for the healing of the world—this disease had its own way. So terrible and heartbreaking has it been at some periods of the world's history that a person afflicted with it was not allowed to mix in society. It was then that there existed no antidote known to man to be found, and it was handed down from generation to generation. Happily in our day the thousands now wrecked by the use of MARCHISI'S ITALIAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, and the victims of Scrofula, Ulcers, Consumption, Blood Poison, Tetter, &c., can be restored to sound health in a few weeks. That there are thousands now whose conditions are as near what were those of the dark ages we are well aware. Many now fail to find a cure as well as they often do. To all such we will furnish the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices free of charge until a positive cure is effected. There is nothing more unpleasant than to see a well formed face covered with ulcers, particularly when it can be easily avoided. Persons availing themselves of our offer are requested to send reference that they will pay when cured, otherwise the medicine will be sent. Price, $1 25 per bottle. SAMARITAN'S GIFT also on hand. Male package, $2; female, $3.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
61 Market street, Agent.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL,
FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted for the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the well established claim, by an unfailing test of many years, in favor of the preparations in use are made from animal oils, is a sufficient evidence they display a common feature, they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to decomposition. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, which are made from the rank, cheapest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils are the only ones ever employed for a Dressing for the Hair. They retain their length of time without change, and, when used judiciously, all results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by CHARLES ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oil, possesses those properties in an eminent degree, and is, of the cheapest, healthful, and most odorless, perfumed ever presented to the public. It will be found invaluable as an aid in dressing the hair of Children and Ladies. For those who prefer the Hair and imparts a Toilet soon to it a rich lustre without it. No Toilet soon complete without it. PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PURIFIED MEDICAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Send by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS. FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY

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REWARD.

$1,000 For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure